



# **AFGHANISTAN REPORT**

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**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM  
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

## CONTENTS

## I- THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

**Hasan Akhtar Gardezi  
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|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Summary Perspective            | 5  |
| 2. Noteable Military Developments | 7  |
| 3. Provincewise Survey Analysis   | 8  |
| 4. Psycological Warfare Themes    | 56 |

## II- APPENDICES

**Najam Abbas  
and Ashraf Poswal**

|                                                                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Estimate of Losses: Mujahideen Sources                                                | I    |
| 2. Estimate of Losses: Kabul-Moscow Sources                                              | II   |
| 3. Provincewise Distribution of Engagement: Mujahideen Sources                           | III  |
| 4. Mujahideen Mobile and Immobile Targets and Soviet-Kabul Operations:Mujahideen Sources | IV   |
| 5. Provincewise Security Operations and Returnees: Soviet Kabul Sources                  | V    |
| 6. Afghan Civilian Human and Material Losses                                             | VI   |
| 7. Comparative Data with Previous months                                                 | VII  |
| 8. Comparative Data with Previous Years                                                  | VIII |
| 9. Total Military Engagements<br>Monthwise comparison for 1984-88                        | IX   |
| 10.Soviet Kabul Air Losses                                                               | X    |
| 11.Human Losses in 1988                                                                  | XI   |
| 12.Ground violations of Pakistani Borders                                                | XII  |
| 13.Air violations of Pakistani Borders                                                   | XIII |
| 14.Subversive activities in Pakistan                                                     | XIV  |
| 15.Map of Afghanistan                                                                    | XV   |

### Note

## ACRONYMS

|        |                                                                                  |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AAP    | = Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).                                              |
| AAPSO  | = Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.                                   |
| AWC    | = All Afghanistan's Women Council.                                               |
| ADBA   | = Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.                                  |
| ALA    | = Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.                                         |
| APC    | = Armoured Personnel Carrier.                                                    |
| CC     | = Central Committee.                                                             |
| CP     | = Communist Party.                                                               |
| RA     | = Republic of Afghanistan.                                                       |
| DYOA   | = Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.                                  |
| HIS    | = Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper. |
| HMV    | = Heavy Military Vehicles.                                                       |
| IHT    | = International Herald Tribune.                                                  |
| ICRC   | = International Committee of the Red Cross.                                      |
| KHAD   | = State Secret Service.                                                          |
| KT     | = The Kabul Times.                                                               |
| LOSPA  | = Local Organs of State Power and Administration.                                |
| NF     | = National Front.                                                                |
| NVDP   | = Ningarhar Valley Development Project.                                          |
| NRP    | = National Reconciliation Policy.                                                |
| PDPA   | = Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.                                       |
| POA    | = Pioneers Organisation of Afghanistan.                                          |
| PSFO   | = Peace, Solidarity and Friend Organisation.                                     |
| RC     | = Revolutionary Council.                                                         |
| SAFS   | = Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.                                              |
| TUA    | = Trade Unions of Afghanistan.                                                   |
| UJA    | = Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.                                           |
| UNESCO | = United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.               |
| UNGA   | = United Nations General Assembly.                                               |
| VFA    | = Voice of Free Afghanistan.                                                     |
| VOA    | = Voice of America.                                                              |
| VOG    | = Voice of Germany.                                                              |
| VOIR   | = Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan(reportedly based in Iran).          |
| WDS    | = Western Diplomatic Sources.                                                    |
| WHO    | = World Health Organization.                                                     |
| YPO    | = Young Pioneer's Organization.                                                  |

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|              |                                                                                                        |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 'Jehad'      | = To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam. |
| 'Mujahideen' | Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.                |
| 'Jirga'      | = Assembly of Tribal Elders.                                                                           |
| 'Loi Jirga'  | = National Assembly of Tribal Elders.                                                                  |
| 'Afghanis'   | = Afghan Currency.                                                                                     |

## SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE

With the departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan on February 15, 1989, the fighting between Najib Administration and Mujahideen gained further momentum. It seemed the stage was being set for decisive battles in the near future in or around the capital Kabul, and provincial headquarters like Qandahar, Jalalabad, Baghlan, Kunduz and Herat. Vital to this conflict would probably be: who controls the main arteries of road and air communications. Morale among the Kabul forces in the capital and elsewhere was sharply sagging. Some accounts said entire regiments surrendered to Mujahideen, while others may be looking for their chances to follow suit.

In all Mujahideen sources reported 250 military engagements in 19 out of 31 provinces. These comprised 61 Mujahideen strikes on mobile targets, that is, convoys, mobile detachments, patrol units, aircraft on bombing, supply and reconnaissance missions; and, 129 strikes against immobile targets, such as, military garrisons, camps, security posts, airfields and government and ruling Party establishments.

Soviet-Kabul forces, according to Mujahideen, conducted 30 air and an equal number of ground strikes against Mujahideen positions. They were more active in Qandahar, Ningarhar, Baghlan and Paktiya provinces.

The highest intensity of conflict was reported from Ningarhar, Qandahar and Baghlan provinces followed by Parwan and Paktia.

Urban conflict was witnessed in and around 13 provincial capitals including Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar. Security forces in Kabul experienced difficulties in controlling unruly mobs hunting for food and fuel. Several persons, including policemen, were killed in ensuing gunbattles. In Kabul, a large number of hungry people were arrested, before the situation improved somewhat with the arrival of food convoys from the Soviet Union by way of the Salang Highway and air.

Two factions of militia, one belonging to the local war-lord Esmat Muslim and the other referred to as Jozjani from the northern provinces clashed in Qandahar city, resulting in casualties.

#### DEFECTIONS

Some accounts said more than 10,000 Kabul soldiers, militiamen and party activists surrendered to or joined Mujahideen ranks. The largest number surrendered in Badakhshan and Takhar provinces bordering on the Soviet Central Asian Republics. On February 16, 3 regiments defected to the Mujahideen in Badakhshan. They brought along with them a number tanks, armoured cars, trucks and heavy, medium and light guns. Several hundred soldiers surrendered to the Mujahideen in Ningarhar in the vicinity of Sumarkhel and Jalalabad. Two helicopter pilots flew into liberated territory to join the Mujahideen in Kapisa province.

#### NOTEABLE MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

##### NINGARHAR

In February, siege of Jalalabad city and Mujahideen 'contacts' with Kabul troops and militiamen continued. A large number of regime troops defected from Samerkhel and Jalalabad city. They handed over a large quantity of weapons to Mujahideen. While thousands of Mujahideen massed in the suburbs of Jalalabad city, the road from Torkham to Jalalabad and Jalalabad to Kabul was littered with burnt out Afghan army tanks and trucks. Dotting the highway were signs of collapse of the Afghan Army. Mujahideen launched heavy rocket attacks on Jalalabad Airport. On the other hand, Soviet-made aircraft bombed Mujahideen positions in Kana, Shershahi, Goshta, Gardab and Sangar Sara. They also fired on Mujahideen positions with "newly" received long-range guns and Scud missiles.

##### QANDAHAR

Soviet-made aircraft continued bombarding Mujahideen positions around Qandahar city. In Dand and Panjwai areas, more than 50 combatants and non-combatants were killed and about 200 wounded. Mujahideen shot down two aircraft. During Mujahideen attacks on Qandahar airport a transport aircraft and two tanks were hit. Following an attack on an army camp in Mohahallajat more than 50 troops surrendered to Mujahideen.

##### BHAGHLAN-PARWAN ALONG THE SALANG HIGHWAY

Mujahideen attacks on transport along the strategic Salang Highway continued, but Soviet-Kabul convoys, protected by armour and aircraft, were able to push through some supplies of food, fuel and weapons to the besieged Kabul city. Earlier in the last quarter of January Soviet-made aircraft had made severe attacks on Mujahideen positions in Parwan, Kapisa, Baghlan and Takhar province through which the highway passes.

## PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

### PROVINCES BORDERING PAKISTAN

**NIMRUZ** (Also bordering Iran)

(Nil Report).

#### HILMAND

##### MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:

On January 31, Mujahideen shot down an aircraft bringing supplies to a beleaguered regime position in Derweshan area.

On February 1, Mujahideen attacked security posts near Grishk and Lashkargah.

On February 4, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts on the highway near Lashkargah. Twentyone soldiers were believed killed and 4 captured alongwith some arms and ammunition.

On February 21, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts near Lashkargah. Two tanks destroyed.

##### VOA:

Afghan Mujahideen in Hilmand province attacked at Kabul regime convoy carrying cotton to Herat. Three lorries and a tank are said to have been destroyed. According to another report, the Afghan Mujahideen shot down a helicopter of Kabul regime near Grishk on Delve 11. (Feb. 11, 1989).

#### RADIO KABUL:

In the Hilmand province the enemies of peace fired reactive missiles on the residential areas and security posts in Lashkargarh city. No casualties were reported. (Feb. 13, 1989).

The operations of the Armed Forces against the criminal extremists are continuing in different places of the country. Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that during the military operations, which took place in the Woleswalis and Alaqadaris of Herat, Qandahar, Hilmand, Laghman and Farah provinces, 36 extremists were killed and a number of others were injured. (News-Pushto: Feb. 26, 1989).

#### QANDAHAR

##### MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:

On January 27,28 Soviet-made aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions in Dand and Panjwai areas near Qandahar city. More than 50 combatant and non-combatant Afghans were killed and about 200 wounded. Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft.

On January 29, the Jozjani and Esmat Muslim regime militias clashed inside the Qandahar city. Twelve Esmat Muslim militiamen were killed

Also on January 29, Mujahideen fired rockets on Qandahar airport and destroyed a jet fighter.

On February 1, two Mujahideen were killed when a tractor on which they were travelling on the Spin Buldak-Qandahar road hit a landmine.

On February 2, five regime army officers and 36 men deserted and joined Mujahideen (somewhere) near Qandahar city.

Also on February 2, Mujahideen ambushed Kabul regime troops in Daman district. Five trucks were hit.

On February 3, Mujahideen attacked security posts in Dand, and Qandahar airport areas.

On February 4, Mujahideen renewed attacks on Qandahar airport. A transport aircraft was hit with missiles. Two Soviet-made tanks were damaged/destroyed by landmines.

On February 7, Mujahideen captured a security camp in Mahallajat. More than 50 troops surrendered to Mujahideen.

On February 8, Mujahideen attacked a military convoy in Daman district, hitting atleast 5 tanks and trucks.

On February 11, five Mujahideen were killed or wounded in a clash with a mobile body of regime troops (somewhere) west of Qandahar city.

On February 13, Mujahideen attacked a security post near Manzil Bagh. A quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. One Mujahid lost his life in the fighting.

On February 18, Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Mahallajaat.

On February 21, Mujahideen eliminated a "Khad office" in Dand area. Nine Khad 'agents' were killed and 12 captured.

On February 23, Mujahideen carried out a 'combined' attack on security posts surrounding Qandahar city. Atleast one tank was destroyed. Ten regime soldiers deserted and joined Mujahideen.

#### **VIRA:**

Sources of the Muslim Mujahideen report that over the past several days clashes have taken place between rival government militia troops in Qandahar city. The sources say the clashes were so fierce that government officials were unable to control them. (News-Pushto: Feb. 8, 1989).

#### **RADIO TEHERAN:**

The German News Agency has reported from Moscow today that during the last 24 hours fierce fighting took place between the Afghan Mujahideen and Kabul regime troops in the vicinity of Qandahar. Mujahideen attacked the Qandahar airport with rockets, which harassed the Kabul regime units deployed in Qandahar.

The United Press reports that an aircraft of the Kabul regime air force dropped leaflets on the city to boost the morale of the besieged military garrison. (News-Persian: Feb. 7, 1989).

The Afghan Mujahideen are waging a fierce battle against Afghan Marxist troops in the outskirts of Qandahar city, besieged by the Mujahideen for the last few weeks.

TASS reports that the Mujahideen have fired scores of hand grenades, rockets and mortars on Qandahar airport and other towns east of Kabul.

According to the report, the movement of Kabul regime troops in Qandahar city has been restricted. (New-Urdu-Pushto: Feb. 8, 1989).

#### **RADIO ZAHIDAN:**

Muslim revolutionaries of Afghanistan during a big offensive have liberated large areas of Qandahar. Currently fighting is taking place to gain control over the airport. (News-Urdu: Feb. 27, 1989).



**VOA:**

VOA correspondent John Shultz reports from Islamabad that Soviet-trained experts are being sent from Soviet Union to control air traffic at Qandahar airport.

Details by Nazakat Ali Khan:

Sources close to Afghan Mujahideen besieging Qandahar airport say that Afghan experts trained in Soviet Union have been sent there to control Air Traffic at Qandahar airport.

Soviet forces were shifted to Qandahar in May 1986 so that Mujahideen's strong-holds could be destroyed. The Afghan resistance forces have been fighting guerilla war in the outskirts of Qandahar. (Radio Report-Urdu: Feb. 8, 1989).

Meanwhile, Mujahideen belonging to Gulbadin Hikmatyar group carried out attacks on government posts in Qandahar Province on Delve 16. The source says that Maikhanake post was captured by the Mujahideen besides capturing a large quantity of weapons. (Commentary-Pushto: Feb. 11, 1989).

**AIR:**

In Afghanistan, the rebel attacks on Qandahar, the second largest city in the country have been repulsed.

News Agencies report that casualties were inflicted on the rebels side. The Afghan troops retaliated the rebels' rocket attacks at the airport in Qandahar. (News-English: Feb. 8, 1989).

**RADIO KABUL:**

The military situation reported by BIA in the past 24 hours is as follows:

In Qandahar a mopping up operation was carried out by the security forces killing seven extremists. In this operation the security forces seized 72 anti-personnel mines and 300 guns and destroyed some quantity of their ammunition.

Similarly, the security forces in a retaliatory blow dealt on the extremists in the Daman district destroyed two of their vehicles loaded with arms and ammunition. (Feb. 13, 1989).

Qandahar airport and the Qandahar city residential areas and security posts came under heavy weapon fire from extremists, to which the armed forces responded vigorously with heavy weapons. (Feb. 14, 1989).

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that the extremists, with a view to disrupting peace in Qandahar province, opened fire at the residential areas and security posts in the vicinity of the airport and Daman Uoleswali. As a result of this one civilian was martyred and two security officials were injured. Later in retaliatory measures, the Security Forces dealt heavy blows to the extremists. In their operations two saboteurs were killed and three others were taken prisoner alongwith their weapons. One vehicle, and four ground-to-ground missiles were also seized from the extremists. (Feb. 23, 1989).

The heroic Afghan forces continue successful operations against the criminal armed extremists in different parts of the country. Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency reports that during operations in Qandahar, Herat and Kunduz provinces, nineteen extremists were killed and a number of others injured. Different kinds of weapons and equipment were also seized from the criminals. (News-Pushto Feb. 24, 1989).

Meanwhile, sixteen more families of our compatriots have returned to the country in Qandahar Province. These families,

comprising about one hundred people were sent to their native villages. (New-Pushto Feb. 28, 1989).

#### **ZABUL**

##### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 21, Mujahideen attacked the provincial headquarters, Kalate Ghilzai, inflicting a number of casualties on the regime troops.

##### **KABUL TIMES:**

Thirty extremists were killed and two vehicles carrying weapons and ammunition of the enemy were destroyed as a result of shattering blows inflicted by the airforce on the caravans of the weapons and ammunition of the extremists in Zabul province.

Similarly 24 extremists were killed and one dashaka and six trenches of the enemy destroyed in an operation conducted by the armed forces in that province. (Jan. 21, 1989).

#### **GHAZNI**

##### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 8, Mujahideen fired rockets on Ghazni airport, destroying some barracks.

On February 11, Mujahideen attacked the provincial head office Khad in Ghazni city. Thirteen regime troops were killed. The officer incharge of the office, Colonel Rafiq Zumri, was taken prisoner.

On February 17, Mujahideen shelled the security area of Balahissar in Ghazni.

#### **RADIO TEHERAN:**

The Mujahideen have also attacked Ghazni airport and killed four Kabul regime troops and destroyed a military transport vehicle killing all the people on board. (News-Pushto, Feb. 15, 1989).

##### **KABUL TIMES:**

The extremists fired heavy machine guns on the security posts and residential areas in Lashkargah and Ghazni cities but no casualties have so far been reported. (Feb. 9, 1989).

#### **PAKTIKA**

(Nil Report).

Presumably there is no Soviet-Kabul presence in the area any longer.

#### **PAKTIYA**

##### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On January 29, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Zarmanki, Khost district. Heavy casualties were reported on both sides. On February 1, Mujahideen ambushed a military supply convoy near Shorandam. Six vehicles loaded with arms and ammunition and other supplies were blasted.

On February 5, Mujahideen eliminated two regime posts near Khost.

On February 11, Kabul regime troops evacuated about one hundred "big and small" security posts and positions in the Sankyo and Satou Kandau region, south-west of Khost. They carried off "all the hardware" and equipment from these positions which had become vulnerable to Mujahideen attacks. Before leaving the Kabul troops heavily mined posts, so that

some of the first Mujahideen to enter them activated the mines and there consequently were many casualties.

On February 12, Mujahideen over-ran a regime military camp north-west of Khost at Spin Kai. Twentytwo troops surrendered to Mujahideen. Others fled. Meanwhile, Soviet-made planes dropped supplies to the besieged Khost garrison. They also fired missiles, some of them Scud missiles, on Mujahideen concentrations and establishments in Paktiya province.

On February 22, Mujahideen fired rockets on troops at Nadir Shah Kot.

On February 24, Mujahideen fired rockets on Radio Afghanistan installation in Khost, interrupting broadcasts for the time being. About 25 Mujahideen were killed during a week-long offensive on Khost.

#### **VIRA:**

In an operation on February 11, the Mujahideen compelled the Communist troops to retreat from the suburbs of Khost in Paktia province. A large number of military and security posts of the Communist regime were brought under their control by the Mujahideen.

Meanwhile, the Kabul regime has introduced new regulations in order to restrict the activities of foreign journalists in Afghanistan. The AFP reports that the new regulations have been promulgated with the expulsion of three French journalists from Afghanistan, who had gone to a province last Saturday without seeking prior permission from the Government. (News-Persian: Feb. 18, 1989).

#### **RADIO TEHERAN:**

Thirtyfive people were killed and forty others injured as a result of mine explosions in Paktia province. The explosions

also killed a number of cattle heads.

According to the news agency reports, these mines were planted by the Kabul regime. (News-Pushto, Feb. 28, 1989).

#### **RADIO KABUL:**

The evil plan of the extremist elements, to disrupt peace and security in the outskirts of Khost was foiled by the armed forces yesterday.

The Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency reports that a number of extremist elements equipped with heavy modern arms supported by Pakistani Militiamen, attacked the security posts in Torghar area yesterday. They tried to capture Gurbuz Alaqadari and Umra Khan village. The extremists also fired five hundred rockets on residential areas of Khost Loi Woleswali. As a result of the retaliatory actions of Afghan armed forces fifty extremists were killed and eighty others were injured. Similarly as a result of the Armed Forces operations, two Punjabis were also killed. (Feb. 22, 1989).

#### **KABUL TIMES:**

The extremist elements fired about 227 heavy weapons shells on residential areas in Khost division killing a woman injuring one soldier and damaging a number of residential houses. The units and detachments of the army reciprocated the attack by inflicting crushing blows on hideouts of extremists resulting in five killed including 2 ringleaders and a number of others wounded.

Extremist groups fired 37 heavy weapons shots on Gardez resulting in the killing of one person of the armed forces and injury to two others, and a large number of residential houses were damaged (Jan. 25, 1989).

A personnel of the armed forces was martyred, two of the residents were injured and three houses destroyed as a result of the heavy attacks by the extremists on Gardez and Khost cities, Tanai, Lakan, Jaji Maidan, Haronkhel and Torighari Ghar areas of the province.

The extremist elements shelled heavy and light weapons on security posts and residential houses in Khost city, Jajimaidan, and Torighali. (Feb 15, 1989).

#### **TASS:**

Trying to sow panic among the civilian population, the extremists continue to shell cities. On Sunday more than 120 missiles fell on the densely-populated district of Khost. As a result of this barbarous action there have been casualties. (Jan. 23, 1989).

Intransigent opposition groups rocketed Jaji Maidan district, the city of Khost, and a number of populated localities in Paktia province in the past 24 hours, killing two civilians. The security posts of Government troops in Ningarhar province were also fired upon. (Feb, 8, 1989).

#### **NINGARHAR**

##### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On January 27, Mujahideen blew-up a tank near Jalalabad. On the same day Soviet-made aeroplanes bombed villages in Surkh Rud area.

On January 30, Mujahideen fired rockets on Jalalabad airport, hitting a parked aircraft. This was the first concentrated attack on the airport since the siege of Jalalabad city started in November. Mujahideen used BM-1 and S-20 rockets in these attacks.

On February 1, Mujahideen continued rocket attacks on Jalalabad airport.

On February 2, fortysix regime soldiers defected and joined the Mujahideen near Jalalabad.

On February 3, a bomb exploded in the headquarters of 11 Division of Kabul army in Jalalabad.

On February 5, Mujahideen fired rockets on Jalalabad and Samar Khel garrisons.

On February 8, Soviet-made aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions in Kama.

On February 10, Soviet-made aircraft bombed Mujahideen positions in Kama, Shahr Shahi, Goshta, Gardab and Sangar Sara. On the same day, Mujahideen attacked an army convoy near Shahre Nau.

On February 12, forty Afghan families from Jalalabad crossed the frontier to seek refuge in Pakistan.

On February 15, Mujahideen fired rockets on Jalalabad. Kabul regime aircraft responded by aerially bombarding villages suspected of harbouring Mujahideen.

On February 17, Mujahideen and Kabul regime troops clashed near Jalalabad.

On February 18, Kabuli troops in Jalalabad fired on Mujahideen positions with newly received long-range artillery. It was reported a new consignment of Scud missiles and other 'secret' weapons has arrived in Jalalabad.

#### **VIRA:**

Thousands of Afghan Mujahideen are currently deployed in the suburbs of Jalalabad city. The Afghan Mujahideen are awaiting the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and are planning to launch a major offensive on that city. The road from Jalalabad to Kabul is often blocked by the Mujahideen. According to the Afghan Mujahideen, most of the officers of the Kabul regime Military Division 11 deployed in Jalalabad have established secret contacts with the Mujahideen commanders and they are waiting to hand over the city to the Mujahideen. (News-Persian: Feb. 7, 1989).

#### **RADIO TEHERAN:**

The Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have strengthened their siege of Jalalabad city, which is expected to fall to them soon after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan completes.

The Mujahideen say that they have occupied twenty security posts of the Kabul government and can very easily occupy many others.

A Mujahid Commander has announced that now they possess heavy machine guns and tanks, which they were not possessing earlier. (News-Pushto: Feb. 11, 1989).

#### **VOA:**

Afghan resistance sources say that the siege of Jalalabad city and the Mujahideen contacts with the Kabul regime troops and militiamen are going on. A large number of troops and militiamen are daily defecting to the Afghan Mujahideen from Jalalabad city.

The Al-Bunyan news agency says that an officer of the Kabul regime, Rahimullah alongwith 19 troops joined the ranks of the Mujahideen in Shinwari area on Delve 28. These troops have handed over a large quantity of weapons to the Afghan

Mujahideen. In an interview with Al-Bunyan news agency, the officer said that if the Afghan Mujahideen guarantee the security of Kabul regime troops and militiamen inside Jalalabad city, they would surrender to the Mujahideen without any resistance. In another report, the Al-Bunyan news agency said that Kabul regime aircraft carried out severe air raids on Khewa and Rewa areas in Ningarhar province during past four days. (Commentary-Pushto: Feb. 20, 1989).

#### **ABC:**

Radio Australia's South-Asia Correspondent reports from Peshawar on the Afghan-Pakistan border that an unidentified foreign Correspondent has been killed after being caught in an air raid during fighting near Jalalabad. Our Correspondent says that morale among the Mujahideen guerillas is high. In other developments Reuter news agency reports said that there has been little progress among the rival Afghan factions on forming an interim non-communist government in the event of the collapse of the Kabul administration. (News-English: Feb. 15, 1989).

#### **RADIO KABUL:**

Armed extremists fired heavy weapons on the residential regions and security posts of Deh Bala, Rodat, and Sorkhrod districts, which were answered by the armed forces, crushing blows foiling the futile efforts of the warmongers.

A number of extremists attempted to disrupt security along the Sarowbi-Jalalabad highway by firing heavy weapons at residential regions and other areas in this locality. The artillery force inflicted on them decisive and crushing blows as a result of which six of the extremists were crushed and another five of them were seriously injured. Two mortars, 1 Dshk, 20 Rockets, 2 boxes of Dshk ammunition and 4 strong hideouts of these warmongers were destroyed.

As a result of operations carried out by the armed forces in Samarkhel and Behsud villages in Ningarhar province, 9 men attached to Golbuddin's band were killed and another 6 men, carrying 15 Kalashnikovs, were arrested. (Feb. 3, 1989).

In Ningarhar province the security forces killed 150 terrorists and injured 18 others in their mopping up operations during this period. The terrorists shelled several residential areas, killing three civilians and wounding ten others in Logar and Paktia provinces. (Feb. 7, 1989).

The destructive extremist groups fired heavy weapons on the security posts and residential areas in Chaparhar district but there were no casualties. The security forces retaliated. (News-English: Feb. 13, 1989).

Similarly as a result of the rocket attacks by the extremists at the residential areas of Jalalabad city, four of our compatriots were martyred and five others were injured. (News-Pushto: Feb. 26, 1989).

**RADIO MOSCOW:**

The rebels have been trying to affirm their hold of Ningarhar province and capture its capital Jalalabad in order to setup their own government there and create dual power in the country. (News-English: Feb. 8, 1989).

In Afghanistan, some opposition armed units have attacked a UN convoy near Jalalabad.

According to a Bakhtar report, 47 lorries of the convoy were loaded with huge quantity of foodstuff and other essential commodities. (News-Urdu: Feb. 11, 1989).

**KUNAR**

Nil report of fighting from any part of Kunar which is stated to have been fully liberated. Here the Mujahideen were repairing roads and establishing their own administration headed by a governor and an advisory council of 32 members. More than 110 families of refugees returned to Kunar province in February from the adjoining Mohmand agency of Pakistan.

**NOORISTAN**

Nil report from any source. It is presumed there is not any Kabul regime troops in the province.

**PROVINCES BORDERING SOVIET UNION**

**BADAKHSHAN (Also bordering Pakistan)**

**MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 16, regiment number 6 of the Kabul Army headed by Abdul Samad, regiment 543 headed by Mirza Abdur Rahim and regiment 544 headed by Abdur Rashid Tatar defected to the Mujahideen of the Supervisory Council of the North in Badakhshan.

The following weapons and equipment was delivered to the Mujahideen:

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1- Tanks and armoured cars. | 15     |
| 2- Trucks.                  | 40     |
| 3- Light weapons            | 10,000 |



|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 4- Tractors and bulldozers    | 50  |
| 5- Light grenade launchers    | 60  |
| 6- Heavy grenade launchers    | 40  |
| 7- Anti-aircraft guns (23 mm) | 10  |
| 8- Mortars (82 mm)            | 20  |
| 9- Mortars (120 mm).          | 8   |
| 10- 76mm Howitzer             | 7   |
| 11- Machine guns              | 100 |
| 12- Goryunov machine guns     | 270 |
| 13- RDPs (heavy Kalashnikov)  | 500 |
| 14- Dschk guns (12.7 mm).     | 50  |
| 15- ZPUs guns (14.5 mm).      | 30  |

By this victory Rustaq district, Takhar, and Shahr-i-Bozorg sub-district, Badakhshan were liberated.

#### **BBC:**

A guerilla group in Afghanistan says two thousand Government troops, together with tanks and thousands of weapons, have surrendered to them in a province of Afghanistan near the Soviet border.

A spokesman for the guerilla group, Jamiat-e-Islami in Pakistan says he received the news from the group's main

commander in the north, Ahmad Shah Masud, who said the surrender took place a week ago one day after the last Soviet soldier left Afghanistan. (News-English: Feb. 24, 1989).

#### **KABUL TIMES:**

In Badakhshan, three extremists were suppressed and four others severely wounded under the deadly blows inflicted by the armed forces. Several mortars and machineguns of the enemy were either destroyed or seized by the armed forces. (Jan. 28, 1989).

#### **TAKHAR**

#### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 16, Mujahideen attacked a large army camp in Dashte Qila along the Ammu river and occupied it after a sharp encounter in which 25 militia troops were killed. The Soviets had withdrawn from the camp only a day earlier. A large number of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, and mortar guns and shells were seized by Mujahideen.

#### **VOA:**

The Afghan Mujahideen captured an important Kabul regime military garrison in Kherkhana area in Takhar province on Delve 25. The garrison was captured by the Mujahideen when Soviet troops retreated from it and handed it over to Samad the Commander of Kabul regime Militia. During the offensive 45 militiamen were killed. Eight tanks, five military vehicles and a large quantity of light and heavy weapons were captured by the Mujahideen. The report says that four Mujahideen were also killed and ten others injured. The Commander Engineer Shahadatyar in another report has said that Soviet troops were withdrawn from Rushdak, Chayak and Lingikara Uleswalis on Delve 23. The Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have attacked the Soviet troops in Dakkat Uleswali. Four Soviet soldiers were killed and six others

sustained injuries during the attack. (Feb. 20, 1989).

**KABUL TIMES:**

Engineer Bashir Chaabi general head of Gulbuddin group and Qileech another ringleader of the group were fatally wounded in combat operations of the armed forces.

In the operations, the report adds, 50 surface-to-surface rockets and tens of assorted weapons of the enemy were seized as well as their seven reactive units, one Ziko-1, over 250 assorted weapons and four vehicles carrying arms and ammunition were destroyed. (Feb. 19, 1989).

**KUNDUZ**

**KABUL TIMES:**

The Pakistani-backed extremists attacked with heavy weapons the residential settlements and security posts of Kunduz city, injuring 10 local residents. (Feb. 7, 1989).

In a counter-fire of the armed forces against the extremists who sought to disrupt peace in Hazrat Sultan district, the enemy left 31 killed and 22 others wounded. Destroyed were their three reactive units, four mortar guns and two Ziko-1 guns. Casualties were caused by heavy shelling of the extremists on Kunduz city. (Feb. 11, 1989).

**TASS:**

Kabul January 23-More than 3,000 Afghan rebels mounted a large-scale offensive on the capital of Kunduz province but were beaten back after three days of fighting, the province's governor has said.

Major-General 'Abdullah said in an interview with the newspaper PAYAM that the rebels, from the Islamic Party of

Afghanistan (IPA) led by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, first attacked security posts and an airport outside the city on the night of January 15.

Within the next three days the armed opposition fired 2,500 rockets at the city, killing seven civilians, gravely injuring another 25 and completely destroying ten houses and two official buildings.

The rebels, failing to withstand the powerful blow, turned to flight. IPA units lost some 400 men killed including the chiefs of some anti-government groups and several foreign military advisers.

Government forces, in the meantime, are continuing operations and killed more than 60 extremists on Sunday (22 January) Bakhtar news agency reported.

The situation in the city is normal and the provincial governor believes that anti-government groups that continue operating in the province no longer pose a threat to the city of Kunduz. (Jan. 23, 1989).

**BAGHLAN**

**MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On January 30/31, Mujahideen fired rockets on Qila Gai military base and Pule Khumri. At Qila Gai a number of tanks were hit.

Also on January 30, Mujahideen blocked the highway leading to Mazare Sharif at Khawaja Alwan. Two tanks were hit and 3 soldiers captured.

On February 1, Mujahideen frustrated an attempt on the part of Soviet-Kabul troops to reopen a blocked section of road



between the 'Old' Baghlan city and the 'Eastern' Baghlan city.

On February 5, Mujahideen attacked a military convoy in the south of Baghlan city.

On February 14, Soviet-made aircraft bombed villages in the neighbourhood of Baghlan city.

On February 15, Mujahideen executed two "murderers" following legal proceedings at Qazi court near Khenjan.

On February 20, Mujahideen conducted hit-and-run guerilla operations in Pule Khumri and Khenjan areas along the Salang highway. Atleast 2 tanks were destroyed. Thirtyone regime soldiers including a colonel were captured.

On February 23, fifty regime soldiers defected and joined the Mujahideen (somewhere) near Baghlan city.

#### VOA:

Meanwhile, under the Command of Commander Dr. Muhammad Ismail, the Mujahideen have destroyed a security post of the Kabul regime in Chashma Ser area near Pule Khumri. Three Militiamen were killed and two injured during the Mujahideen offensive on the post. The Afghan Mujahideen suffered no loss of life. (Feb. 20, 1989).

#### KABUL TIMES:

Heavy-weapons attacks by the extremists took place in the old and new cities of Baghlan. No losses have been reported. (Feb. 1, 1989).

Five extremist elements along with five klashinkovs and one rocket launcher were arrested. Four others including Khwaja Gadai the ringleader of Gulbuddin extremist group were

Soviet-Kabul regime troops and made 210 Communist troops captive including four spies.

According to the report in the operation four jeeps carrying arms supplies were also seized by the Afghan Mujahideen. (News-Persian: Jan. 7, 1989).

#### KUNDUZ

##### MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:

On January 1, Mujahideen fired rockets on Kunduz airport, hitting a helicopter on the runway.

On January 18, Mujahideen intensified attacks on Kabul regime troops and establishments around Kunduz city, even as Soviet-made aircraft bombarded them unremittently.

On January 18 and 19, Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces remained locked in bloody battles for the possession of the Kunduz airport and city. The Mujahideen were already in the airport area.

On the night of 21 and 22, Mujahideen made another determined attack on Soviet-Kabul positions in the Airport and Kunduz city areas. Both sides claimed having taken the better of their adversaries; but it was clear that the guerillas could not hold their possessions for very long after 22nd January.

On January 23, a body of Mujahideen returning to Takhar province from Kunduz was attacked by helicopter-borne commandos. One of the helicopters was shot down and the Mujahideen returned to their bases.

Kabul Radio claimed that they had killed over 400 Mujahideen including commanders, in this second large scale battle for Kunduz. This was denied by Mujahideen who however reported only the loss of commander Mavlavi Abdul Fattah and some other fighters. Mujahideen also said they had killed more than 150 regime troops and destroyed atleast three Soviet-made aircraft.

On January 23 and 24, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Khanabad. Here the Soviets brought in aircraft and bombarded village suspected of harbouring freedom fighters. Fortytwo non-combatants were reported killed.

#### VIRA:

Reports say fierce fighting continues between the Afghan Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops in the northern provinces of Afghanistan near the Soviet borders. The Mujahideen are reported to have shot down a Kabul regime

**RADIO TEHERAN:**

Afghan Mujahideen have killed 17 Kabul regime troops and captured seven others besides destroying a security post and information centre in the Balkh province. (Feb. 28, 1989).

**KABUL TIMES:**

The extremists fired heavy machine guns on Balkh district but no casualties have so far been reported.

According to another dispatch 465 persons joined the ranks of the armed forces in the capital and provinces of the country. (Feb. 9, 1989).

**JOZJAN**

(Nil Report).

**SAREPUL**

(Nil Report).

**FARYAB****MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 22, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Maimana headquarters of Faryab. Nine persons were killed and 1 wounded.

**KABUL TIMES:**

Three persons including two children were killed when the extremists fired heavy machine guns on the residential areas in Maimana city. (Feb. 7, 1989).

According to Bakhtar news agency a group of armed opponents, formerly operating in Faryab province has joined the process

of national reconciliation. (Feb. 28, 1989).

**BADGHIS**

(Nil Report).

**PROVINCES BORDERING IRAN****HERAT (Also bordering Soviet Union)****MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On January 25, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts near Pule Malan and in Enjeel district.

On January 29, they attacked security posts in Pushtoon Zargoon district.

On February 2 and 3, Mujahideen attacked security posts in Pushtoon Zarghoon and Shindand districts. A number of tanks and vehicles were hit. They also ambushed a convoy on the Herat-Toorghandi road.

On February 8, Mujahideen attacked security posts in Khawaja Qila area. A number of regime soldiers were killed and about 30 joined the Mujahideen ranks.

On February 9, Soviet-made aeroplanes attacked Mujahideen positions in and around Khawaja Qila district. More than 50 noncombatants were killed and a larger number wounded.

On February 10, Mujahideen fired rockets in Shindand airbase. About 40 soldiers and regime employees were killed or wounded. Two ammunition dumps were blasted by direct hits

which raised fires. An unspecified number of regime soldiers and militiamen defected and joined the Mujahideen.

On February 11 and 12, Mujahideen continued rocket attacks on Shindand airbase.

On February 18, Mujahideen gained significant victories in the Kushk district bordering the Soviet Central Asian Republics. The Herat Toorghondi road connecting Herat with the Soviet Central Asia was cut out off for some time. Six hundred regime soldiers and militiamen surrendered to Mujahideen. Eight tanks and two army trucks were also destroyed. In another operation about 300 men guarding the Salma Dam, 60 kilometers east of Herat surrendered to Mujahideen.

#### **VIRA:**

Reports from Herat province say that Afghan Mujahideen in their operations in the suburbs of Ghorian and on Islam Qila road inflicted heavy losses on the enemy troops on 8th February.

According to this report during their rocket attack on a security post in Torghandi area and on Soviet troops' convoy the Afghan Mujahideen destroyed two vehicles of the joint Soviet-Kabul troops.

In these operations eight troops were killed. In yet another attack on Government troops in Torghandi area the Afghan Mujahideen killed an officer of the Kabul-regime and injured another. (News- Persian Feb. 12, 1989).

Another six hundred troops of the Kabul regime have joined the ranks of Mujahideen after killing or wounding their commanders in the Herat Province. Before their desertion they ~~clashed with their colleagues in the area and destroyed~~

several tanks, trucks and arms depots of the Kabul regime. On the other hand the Afghan Mujahideen in their operations in Dara Takht area in the Herat Province killed 27 troops of the Kabul government. During these operations they also captured two tanks, twenty-four vehicles and a huge quantity of arms and ammunition.

Later, as a retaliatory measure war planes of the Kabul regime dropped chemical bombs in these areas of the Herat Province. (News-Urdu Feb. 27, 1989).

#### **VOA:**

Mujahideen of Jamiat-e-Islami by using heavy weapons fired on the centre of armed forces and posts of security belt in Herat Province on Delve 19 and 20. But losses of the Kabul regime forces could not yet be known. (Feb. 11, 1989).

The Mujahideen captured the Afghan battalion headquarters of the Second Afghan Division. According to reports the Mujahideen captured 9 Militia posts in south of provincial capital on the very first day. They also seized 450 semi-automatic rifles. The road linking Herat to Iranian border city Islam Qila is totally under Mujahideen control. (Feb. 20 1989).

#### **RADIO KABUL:**

The Units and Subunits of the armed forces in Herat Province are completely in control of the situation and have inflicted crushing blows on the warmongering extremists in the past 3 months by carrying out fierce combat operations. The Bakhtar military correspondent reported the following from Herat city:

The infantry forces of Herat, who enjoy high combat preparedness friendships and are fully supported by the people, in cooperation of other forces, have recently

accomplished their duties successfully as a result of which 200 warmongering extremists were killed and a number of their hideouts were destroyed.

After the withdrawal of the Soviet Military units from Herat Province, the units of the armed forces in this province have been independently accomplishing their duties and they have established a number of security posts in this province to restore peace and security.

The report adds that at present the situation is normal in Herat province and there are sufficient quantities of commodities needed by the people in Herat city. (Kabul Domestic Service-Pushto: Feb. 18, 1989).

The criminal extremists by planting a bomb in a hospital in Herat again proved their animosity against our oppressed people and as a result of the bomb blast six people including patients admitted in the hospital were injured and a part of the hospital building was damaged. (News-Pushto: Feb. 22, 1989).

Similarly as a result of the successful operations of the Security Forces in Guzare area of Herat province 19 extremists were killed and different kinds of weapons including six rockets were seized. In these operations one Security official was also martyred. (Feb. 23, 1989).

#### **KABUL TIMES:**

Two thousand and 156 persons of our compatriots have individually returned home from Iran.

A spokesman for repatriates said to BIA that since the beginning of the current year 25643 persons have returned home from Iran through difficult and impassible roads.

~~After receiving necessary assistance they were resettled in~~

their respective areas by the Ministry for Repatriates. (Feb. 1, 1989).

As a consequence of a confrontation and in the reply given by the security forces to the shelling of extremists in the suburbs of Herat city, 11 members of the extremists were exterminated, and eight others wounded. Also, an ammunition cache of the enemy was set on fire.

Four extremists were killed and some volume of assorted weapons of the enemy seized in a confrontation of security forces with the extremist terrorists in Shindand region. (Feb. 15, 1989).

As a result of a security forces' operation carried out in Enjil district in response to the firing by the opposition, seven of the extremists were killed and 12 other were injured; two strong trenches and one ammunition depot of the enemy were destroyed. (Feb. 16, 1989).

In the past twentyfour hour units of the Afghan irreconcilable opposition subjected the city of Herat to rocket attack. (News-English Feb. 18, 1989).

#### **FARAH**

##### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On January 28, about 400 Afghan regime troops posted in Farah city defected and crossed over to Mujahideen positions outside the provincial headquarters. They brought along a large number of arms.

On February 5, Mujahideen carried out rocket attacks on security posts around Farah city and Shindand airbase.

**RADIO TEHERAN:**

Afghan Mujahideen have destroyed ten military posts of Kabul regime in Farah province during the past two weeks. (News-Urdu Feb. 11, 1989).

In an operation Afghan Mujahideen have liberated Qilagah governorate in Farah Province. During the operation the Mujahideen killed or wounded twenty three enemy troops. Besides, three enemy tanks and military vehicles were destroyed and huge quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. Three enemy soldiers were also made captive in the operation. (New-Urdu-Pushto Feb. 23, 1989).

**KABUL TIMES:**

According to another dispatch eleven extremists were killed in the clashes which took place between the extremist groups in Juwain district, Farah province. A Pakistan advisor was killed and three extremists injured in a mine explosion which took place in that province.

Similarly-three extremists were killed in clashes which took place between Gulbuddin and Mohammad Nabi extremist groups in Farah province. (Jan. 29, 1989).

In the clashes among the extremist groups in the related areas of Qalaiku district 5 from the hostile groups were killed. (Jan. 31, 1989).

**CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN****BAMIYAN**

(Nil Report).

**GHOR****MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 1, Mujahideen launched "combined" attacks on regime troops and establishments in Shahnak district. Four officers and 20 regime soldiers defected to Mujahideen.

**URUZGAN****MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 15, Mujahideen launched a powerful combined rocket and missile attack on the provincial headquarters Tarin Kot. Failing to resist the onslaught, the defending regime troops fled towards Qandahar in tanks and trucks. In the fighting which lasted about 12 hours, more than 50 Kabul troops were believed to have been killed. With the fall of Tarin Kot the whole of Uruzgan has come under the control of Mujahideen.

**RADIO TEHERAN:**

The Afghan Mujahideen have liberated Tirinkot the capital of Uruzgan province. Reports from Afghanistan say that the Mujahideen have killed large number of Kabul regime troops and captured a huge quantity of arms and ammunition during the liberation of that city. (News-Pushto Feb. 20, 1989).

**VOA:**

Reports of Hikmatyar Hizb-e-Islami group say that the Afghan Mujahideen captured Tirinkot, Provincial capital of Uruzgan province on Delve 28. The Uleswalis of Uruzgan province have already been captured by the Afghan Mujahideen and after capturing of this city, the entire area of Uruzgan province is now under the control of the Mujahideen. (Feb. 20, 1989).

#### **KABUL TIMES:**

In the armed confrontations between the heroic armed forces and extremist warmonger forces which took place in the last 24 hours in the suburbs of Trinkot city 2 experienced ringleaders of the enemy namely Mohammad Kabir and Mula Malang, together with four others were exterminated. (Jan. 23, 1989).

#### **KABUL AND ADJACENT PROVINCES**

#### **KABUL**

#### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 5, Mujahideen attacked a military camp in the Qarah Bagh area. Thirtyfour regime soldiers were killed and Mujahideen siezed a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On February 15, Mujahideen sources said they had destroyed 17 Kabul regime tanks, 3 military jeeps and captured 30 soldiers along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway since December 1. Mujahideen had also shot down Soviet-made aircraft in Paghman during the later half of January.

On February 21, Mujahideen shelled the Chakri area of Kabul city. Seven Kabul troops were killed and injured. Meanwhile,

Kabul was surrounded by thousands of Mujahideen looking for an opportunity to take the state capital with the minimum of human and material loss to themselves and the residents of the city.

#### **VIRA:**

Reports emanating from Kabul reveal that strict security measures have been adopted in Kabul and in its suburbs. The reports say military vehicles and tanks are patrolling roads and streets of the city.

These strict security measures have been adopted in Kabul since Tuesday last, the 3rd of Hoot (Feb. 22nd) to check Mujahideen activities. It may be recalled that the people of Kabul had staged demonstrations on the 3rd of Hoot (Feb. 22nd) against the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan nine years ago. (News-Persian: Feb. 24, 1989).

#### **RADIO TEHERAN:**

The Mujahideen have liberated over 95% districts of 28 provinces in Afghanistan.

Announcing this, a leader of the Supreme Council of Harakat-e-Islami Afghanistan said today that the Kabul regime forces have confined themselves only to the provincial capitals.

He added that at the threshold of the final victory of the Afghan nation, the Mujahideen Commanders have recently formed a council for coordinated operations for the occupation of Kabul city. He stressed that operations have been planned on the basis of a prolonged siege of Kabul city, in a way that the civilians are not affected. (News-Persian: Feb. 7, 1989).



**BBC:**

Afghan security forces opened fire in the capital to stop a fight involving people queueing for fuel. At least two people were killed.

Meanwhile, reports from Kabul say rebels fired several rockets into the city, but there were no reports of injuries. (News-English: Feb. 2, 1989).

Our correspondent Liz Ducet reports from Kabul that a journalist received a witness preparations for the final withdrawal of Soviet troops received a bullet wound from a Soviet soldier a few miles outside Kabul. One colleague of the French journalist says that some Soviet soldiers were trying to sell some electric appliances to a group of Afghans. At this time, a photographer started taking photographs of these soldiers. Seeing this, a Soviet soldier fired five rounds. Journalists fled to their taxis but one of them received injuries. (Shabnana-Urdu: Feb. 3, 1989).

The Government in Afghanistan says it has handed over guns to thirty thousand members of the Ruling Party in the capital Kabul to defend themselves as the Soviet withdrawal from the country nears completion.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Party members in other towns and cities had also been armed for selfdefence against Mujahideen attacks.

The country's President, Dr. Najibullah told commander of the Militia and other units, "you are now on your own feet defending your people and the motherland".

The Soviet withdrawal is due to be completed in a week's time but one diplomat in the Pakistani capital Islamabad says it could be over tomorrow. (News-English: Feb. 8, 1989).

Just six days before the Russians are due to complete their withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Afghan army said it is planning a big offensive against the guerillas.

The Chief of Staff said he has ordered that five villages north of the capital Kabul be evacuated in advance of the action. He said the area has been infiltrated by rebels and if the local people could not remove them, then the army would.

The General said any attack on Kabul by the guerillas would meet unprecedented force.

Meanwhile, in Moscow the Chief Soviet spokesman, Mr. Gennadi Gerasimov told a news conference that the Afghan rebels were amassing near Kabul and have resumed shelling the city as the deadline for the Soviet troops pull out drew near. (News-English: Feb. 10, 1989).

Just one day before the Russians are due to complete their pull out from Afghanistan, they say a supply convoy has managed to break through the main route from the Soviet Union to Kabul.

The TASS News Agency says the Salang highway route had been cleared after Afghan government troops hit rebel positions there. He said more convoys of fuel and food will now travel to the Afghan capital.



The Russians say their airlift of relief supplies to Kabul is also continuing despite the withdrawal of last contingent of Soviet troops from the airport yesterday.

The Soviet Commander at the airport said he and a few other soldiers will stay for another day or two to provide security for the airlift which he said could continue after the Soviet withdrawal. (News-English: Feb. 14, 1989).

On the day after the last Soviet troops pulled-out of Afghanistan, there has been a rocket attack on the capital, Kabul.

Government officials said that seven people were killed and a few others were wounded.

The BBC correspondent in Kabul says the four rockets appeared to be fired at random. They landed in poor areas of the city, missing any target of military significance.

The latest assault came shortly after the Afghan Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Wakil called on the United Nations to help block the supply of weapons to the Afghan guerillas.

Addressing a news conference in the capital, Mr. Wakil said the United Nations could do this by setting up permanent posts along the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

He renewed the accusations that Pakistan was massing large numbers of troops along the border and channelling arms and ammunition to the rebels.

The Foreign Minister also denounced countries particularly Britain and France which he said were blocking the United Nations' attempts to airlift relief supplies to Kabul.

At the same time Kabul Radio says the convoys of food continued to arrive in the capital.

The Radio said that some nine thousand tons of food, fuel and other goods have been delivered in the past four days. (News-English: Feb. 16, 1989).

Just six days after the Russians completed their withdrawal from Afghanistan, the authorities in Kabul say they have foiled a plot to carry out a series of bomb attacks around the city.

Foreign journalists were invited to the headquarters of the Secret Police where they were shown big haul of weapons and explosive devices, the authorities say were found yesterday. They included half a ton of explosives as well as grenades, mines and rockets.

A state security spokesman said the weapons were discovered after three rebel sympathisers confessed that they planned concerted attacks on government buildings and markets. These would have been carried out today, the ninth anniversary of the uprising against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The alleged plot comes as President Najibullah is said to be tightening his grip on power within the government. (News-English: Feb. 21, 1989).

**VOA:**

In a Moscow dateline reports the correspondent of daily Washington Post, Micheal Dob (ph) quotes the Soviet officials as having said that thousands of Afghan rebels are planning to besiege provincial capitals and cut important highways after complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan next week. The correspondent says that it is constantly being said in government briefings and the press that war in Afghanistan will gain intensity after complete withdrawal of Soviet troops. However, the correspondent says that no clue has so far come to light as to what decisive step the Soviet Union will take in case Dr. Najibullah's government was threatened. The correspondent says that during a press conference in Moscow, a spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Veladi Girasimov has said that Afghan rebels are concentrating their force on the highways and that more than thirty thousand rebels are making preparations for launching operations on the highway leading from Herat towards the Soviet border and on the highway north of Kabul. (Press Review-Urdu: Feb. 8, 1989).

**RADIO BEIJING:**

Afghan resistance forces are reported to be planning an attack on Kabul after the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Xinhua news agency reports from the Pakistani capital, Islamabad that the seven-party resistance alliance based in Pakistan and other groups are reported to have formed a Joint Council to plan attack on Kabul.

According to reports from the resistance controlled areas in Afghanistan, the Mujahideen have been consolidating positions around Kabul in preparation for the attack. The deadline for the Soviet withdrawal is four days away. (News-English: Feb. 11, 1989).

**RADIO JAPAN:**

In Afghanistan, Mujahideen guerillas are intensifying their attacks on cities as the completion of the Soviet pull-out drawn near. Our correspondent in Kabul reports that Western observers say the guerillas plan to isolate the Afghan capital before placing the city under their control. Highways linking Kabul and such major cities as Qandahar, Herat and Jalalabad have been blocked by the guerillas. Utilising bases in Pakistan a total of one hundred thousand guerillas from seven Mujahideen factions are reportedly attacking these cities. The Eastern city of Jalalabad has been under lengthy siege by the guerillas.

Meanwhile, the Kabul citizens are facing lack of food and heating oil amid the coldest winter in sixteen years. (News-English: Feb. 8, 1989).

**RADIO KABUL:**

The military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency reports that Kabul-Hairatan and the Kabul-Jalalabad highways are now open to normal, traffic. The Afghan security forces have killed six terrorists and injured five in Sarobi area on Kabul-Jalalabad highway who were trying to attack the residential area. (Feb. 3, 1989).

The UNGOMAP team today visited the place where the armed terrorists had planted explosives. Foreign journalists were

also accompanying the UNGOMAP team in examining this material, placed by Shifa terrorist group in the 8th Ward of Kabul city.

The foreign journalists also visited the places around Kabul city where the Afghan security forces have unearthed and defused explosive material planted by the terrorists. (News-Pushto: Feb. 21, 1989).

In another operation along the Kabul-Ningarhar highway, six extremists were killed and eleven others were injured.

Situation in other provinces and areas of the country is reported to be normal. (News-Pushto: Feb. 23, 1989).

As a result of the rocket firings of the extremists, which took place at the residential areas and security posts along Kabul-Ningarhar highway, one person was martyred in Sarobi area and four houses were damaged. As a result of the rocket firing of the extremists at the Security posts in Guldara area, four officials of the Armed Forces were martyred and two others were injured. (Feb. 26, 1989).

#### KABUL TIMES:

A vehicle of the Soviet limited military contingent, carrying first medical aid to the residents of Kabul, was blown up yesterday on Khairkhana pass, Kabul.

The vehicle hit a mine planted by elements attached to extremist groups and all its consignment was burnt.

The occupants of the vehicle were saved.

The incident is taking place at a time when the Soviet limited military contingent is busy supplying primary goods needed by Kabul citizens. (Jan. 31, 1989).

Organizing two explosions yesterday at 3 pm and in the evening: in Kabul city, the Pakistan-backed subversive extremists expressed once again their enmity towards peace and welfare of our peace-loving people.

Planting some explosives adjacent to Milli Bus Enterprise and near Jamhuriat market, the criminals again intended to get our countrymen mourn on the loss of the lives of their dear ones.

Report says that the crime did not bring any human loss but material damages. (Feb. 2, 1989).

## PARWAN

### MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:

On February 1, Mujahideen attacked troops belonging to the 32 Brigade of Kabul army in Charikar area, Killing 3 and injuring 10 soldiers.

On February 2, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Sanjdara area. They captured 5 armoured personnel carriers alongwith a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On February 4, an Afghan airforce pilot (Mohammad Kabir) defected to Mujahideen and helped them to launch rocket and mortar attacks on the Bagram airbase.

On February 7, Mujahideen fired rockets on Bagram air base. Some aircraft were hit.

On February 8, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts near Charikar.

On February 11, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts in Jabul Seraj, Matak and Charikar areas along the Salang highway. More than 100 soliders and militiamen were taken prisoner.

On February 12, Mujahideen eliminated 5 security posts near Bagram airbase. A tank was destroyed.

On February 15, Soviet-made aeroplanes heavily bombarded villages along the Salang highway. A large number of combatants and noncombatants were killed.

On February 16, Mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks, 6 armoured cars and 7 trucks during attacks on troops and establishments on the Salang Highway.

On February 17, Mujahideen captured an "enemy garrison" at Hajan, south of Salang Tunnels, after 3 days of fighting.

On February 20, Mujahideen attacked troops in Charikar, killing 2 and injuring 5 soliders.

On February 21, Mujahideen clashed with regime troops near Charikar.

### RADIO TEHERAN:

Hundreds of civilians have been killed by the heavy shelling of Soviet-Afghan forces on the Salang Highway. Western diplomats say that Soviet-Afghan troops are trying to clear the highway linking the Soviet Union with Kabul.

Yesterday Kabul regime had ordered all those living along Salang highway to vacate their homes. Before deadline, the troops carried out heavy bombardment on the area.

In the absence of reliable reports about the losses it would be difficult to give any figures but hundreds of people are believed to have been killed. (News-urdu Feb. 8, 1989).

### RADIO ZAHIDAN:

Afghan Muslim revolutionaries killed 13 Soviet troops and captured sixty others in an attack on a military base near Bagram airport. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured by the Mujahideen during the operation. (Feb.

11, 1989).

**BBC:**

The Soviet Union says Afghan rebels are holding up thousands of lorries carrying supplies of wheat for the Afghan capital Kabul.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow said the guerillas had caused a dramatic situation in the capital and several major towns. In an apparent reference to Western criticism of Soviet military action along the Salang Highway which links

Kabul and the Soviet Union, he said, that it was not the Soviet Union's fault that it had to resort to armed force in order to ensure supply of foodstuf. The spokesman expressed regret that there had been civilian casualties. He said his country wanted its troops to leave calmly without leaving victims and destruction.

Moscow Radio has meanwhile reported that Afghan guerillas attacked on a departing Soviet military convoy with missiles yesterday within a few miles of Kabul. (News-English Feb. 2, 1989).

**VOA:**

Mujahideen guerillas are said to have shelled a Soviet convoy withdrawing from Afghanistan along the strategic Salang Highway. (News-English Feb. 10, 1989).

A series of severe clashes have taken place after the completion of Soviet troops withdrawal on Wednesday last. According to Afghan Resistance Movement, Mujahideen have captured an important position at strategic Salang Highway.

VOA correspondent John Shultz reports from Islamabad that now Mujahideen have control on roads linking Herat with Iran and Jalalabad with Pakistan.

Mujahideen have captured an important battalion Headquarters near Jabl-e-Seraj, 70 Kilometers north of Kabul. (Feb. 20, 1989).

**VOG:**

As the Soviet troops withdrawal continues, Soviet aircraft have been bombing rebel positions in the Salang the main route being used by Soviet conveys returning home. Heavy fighting between rebels and the Afghan government forces is reported from three provinces. (News-English Feb. 7, 1989).

**RADIO KABUL:**

Some groups of the armed opposition shelled several residential areas in Parwan province which received a similar response from our security forces, who seized a huge quantity of arms during counter-operations. One Afghan soldier was killed and two others injured. (Feb. 7 1989).

**KABUL TIMES:**

Quoting authorized sources BIA reports that 206 armed men attached to Jamiat extremist group were killed and one gun, one communication unit and weapons and ammunition were seized in an operation conducted by the armed forces in Tajikan region, Parwan province.

Similarly, a serviceman was killed and a resident injured in this operation. (Jan. 29, 1989).

Quoting authorized sources BIA reports that ten boxes of dashaka cartridges, four boxes of hand grenades and a number of anti-state documents were seized and three hideouts and one depot of the ammunition of the extremists were destroyed in an operation carried by the armed forces in Jabulsaraj district, Parwan province.

Similarly four servicemen of the armed forces were injured in

an anti-vehicle mine explosion which took place in that province. (Feb. 3, 1989).

The terrorist elements backed by Pak militarists attacked with heavy weapons the security posts and residential houses at Minara, Jafarak and Dehsabz, which was reciprocated by the army units.

Under the deadly blows inflicted by the artillery and air force 18 highway robbers were killed, a ringleader attached to Jamiat group, namely Abdul Qadir was seriously injured. A serviceman of security forces was also wounded. (Feb. 15, 1989).

**KAPISIA**

**MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 3, Soviet-made aeroplanes bombarded Mujahideen positions in Panjsher Valley.

On February 4, Scud missiles were fired on Panjsher valley.

On February 5, two pilots and 4 other officers defected to Mujahideen in Panjsher valley. The pilots were identified as major Aarif and Abdul Hayee. They flew into Mujahideen liberated territory in M1-15 helicopters.

**BBC:**

One of the Pakistan based Afghan guerilla groups "JAMAT-I-ISLAMI" says that two Afghan helicopter pilots defected to the guerillas with their aircraft in Panjsher at the weekend. (News-English Feb. 8, 1989).

## **LAGHMAN**

### **MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:**

On February 15, Mujahideen hit a tank belonging to a mobile Kabul army unit at Tangi.

### **VOA:**

The Afghan Mujahideen shot down a Kabul regime helicopter in Shaheedan area in Laghman province on Delve 21. (Feb. 2, 1989).

### **RADIO KABUL:**

In a mopping-up operation by the armed forces 16 men of the extremist forces, including Sayed Faqir the ringleader and his assistant Aziz, were suppressed and two other seriously injured. Their one rocket launcher unit, one mortar, two recoilless cannons and a depot of arms and ammunition were destroyed. (Feb. 1, 1989).

### **RADIO MOSCOW:**

Reports from Kabul say that, during combat actions by the Afghan army in Ningarhar and Laghman provinces, the extremists suffered big losses. (Feb. 2, 1989).

## **LOGAR**

### **RADIO KABUL:**

Aminullah, a ring leader attached to Mawlawi Nabi extremist group, was killed and one other injured in an operation conducted by the armed forces in Mohammad Agha district, Logar province. (Jan. 29, 1989).

A 10-man armed group led by Jalaluddin who were engaged in

anti-state activities in Baraki Barak district of Logar province recently joined the peaceful policy of national reconciliation. The military section of BIA, reported that the group was welcomed by Ulema, clergymen, social figures and state officials.

Then Jalaluddin on behalf of the others expressed readiness for ensuring peace and tranquillity in the region and implementing the policy of national reconciliation. (Jan. 31, 1989).

No casualties were caused in the heavy shelling by the armed extremist groups on residential settlements in the Logar province. (Feb. 8, 1989).

## **WARDAK**

### **BBC:**

We had a telephonic interview with Muhammad Ihsan, the Mujahideen Commander in Maidan area. He said:

The government air raids on Mujahideen positions and residential areas have intensified in the recent past. These aircraft drop bombs from very high altitudes. All the government posts in Maidan area are under tight siege of the Mujahideen and supply of arms to these post is a very difficult task (Current Affairs, Pushto: Feb. 21, 1989).



PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

RADIO KABUL:

Given below were the major Radio Kabul propaganda themes in February 1989 in descending order of recurrence.

1. Violation of Geneva Agreements is increasing inspite of earlier good expectations from the new government of Pakistan.
2. Pakistan's evil designs for annexation of Afghanistan have been exposed and are condemned throughout the world.
3. Soviet troops withdrawal substantiates the Soviet Kabul sincerity in implementing the Geneva Accords in letter and spirit.
4. Differences in the ranks of opposition's leaders demonstrate their inability to preserve the rights of Afghans.
5. Afghan forces are strong enough to defend the country's sovereignty.

RADIO MOSCOW:

Given below were the major Moscow media propaganda themes in February 1989, in descending order of recurrence.

1. Implementation of Geneva Accords is the only reasonable way for solving Afghanistan's problems and Soviet Kabul sincere commitment to it.
2. Pakistan and United States have increased the level of intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. They are violating the Geneva Accords.
3. Soviet Union will continue moral as well as material support of the Afghan government.
4. Increasing differences in the Mujahideen ranks reflect their pretty mindedness.
5. "Irreconcilables" attitudes will harm the future of Afghanistan.

APPENDIX-1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1989  
(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

HUMAN LOSSES

|                            |   |                                              |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------|
| Soviet Casualties          | : | 35 Killed and 34 Wounded                     |
| Kabul Casualties           | : | 620 Killed and 743 Wounded                   |
| Soviet-Kabul Casualties    | : | 61 Killed and 46 Wounded                     |
| Defections                 | : | 12638 Kabul troops defected and 660 captured |
| Mujahideen Casualties      | : | 47 Killed and 70 Wounded                     |
| Afghan Civilian Casualties | : | 447 Killed and 582 Wounded                   |

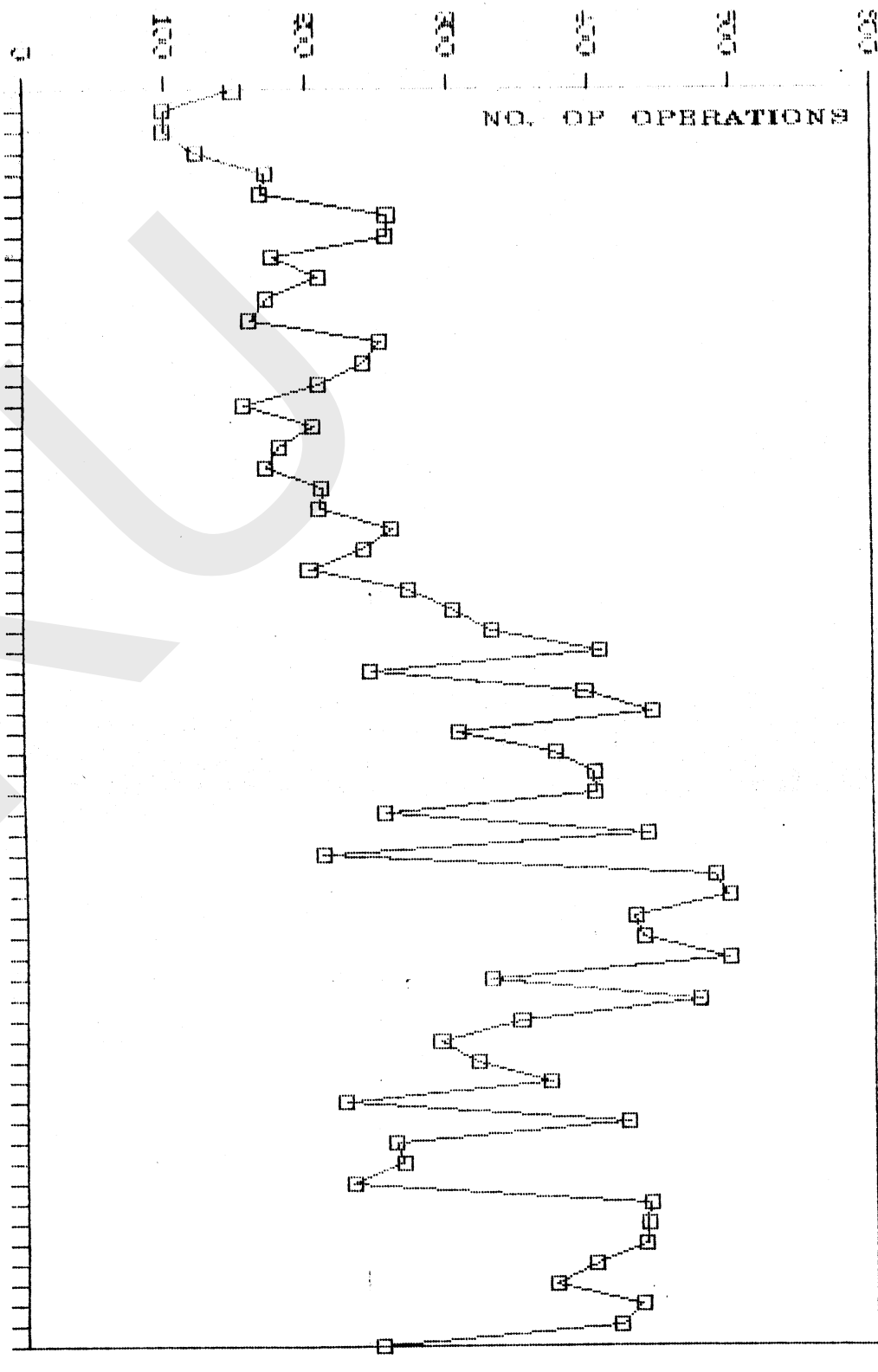
SOVIET-KABUL MATERIAL LOSSES

|                  |      |                                     |       |
|------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Aeroplanes       | 9    | Pistols                             | 4     |
| Helicopters      | 4    | Hand Girenades                      | 200   |
| Tanks            | 101  | Ammunition Depots                   | 6     |
| APCs             | 72   | Wireless Sets                       | 5     |
| HMYs             | 87   | Assorted Weapons                    | 10050 |
| Trucks           | 101  | Rounds of Ammunition                | 22800 |
| Oil Tankers      | 23   | Ammunition Depots                   | 6     |
| Jeeps            | 3    | Truck loaded with arms & ammunition | 20    |
| LMGs             | 550  | Quantities of Arms and ammunitions  | 2     |
| HMGs             | 60   | Security Posts                      | 42    |
| Doshaka          | 52   | KHAD Offices                        | 2     |
| Rocket Launchers | 118  | Airport Instalations                | 2     |
| Sten Guns        | 96   | Radio Station                       | 1     |
| Missiles         | 7    | Barracks                            | 3     |
| Mortars          | 52   | Food Depot                          | 8     |
| Klashnikovs      | 2036 |                                     |       |

## APPENDIX- 9

## TOTAL MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

TIME SERIES (Jan-84 To Feb-88)



( M O N T H S )

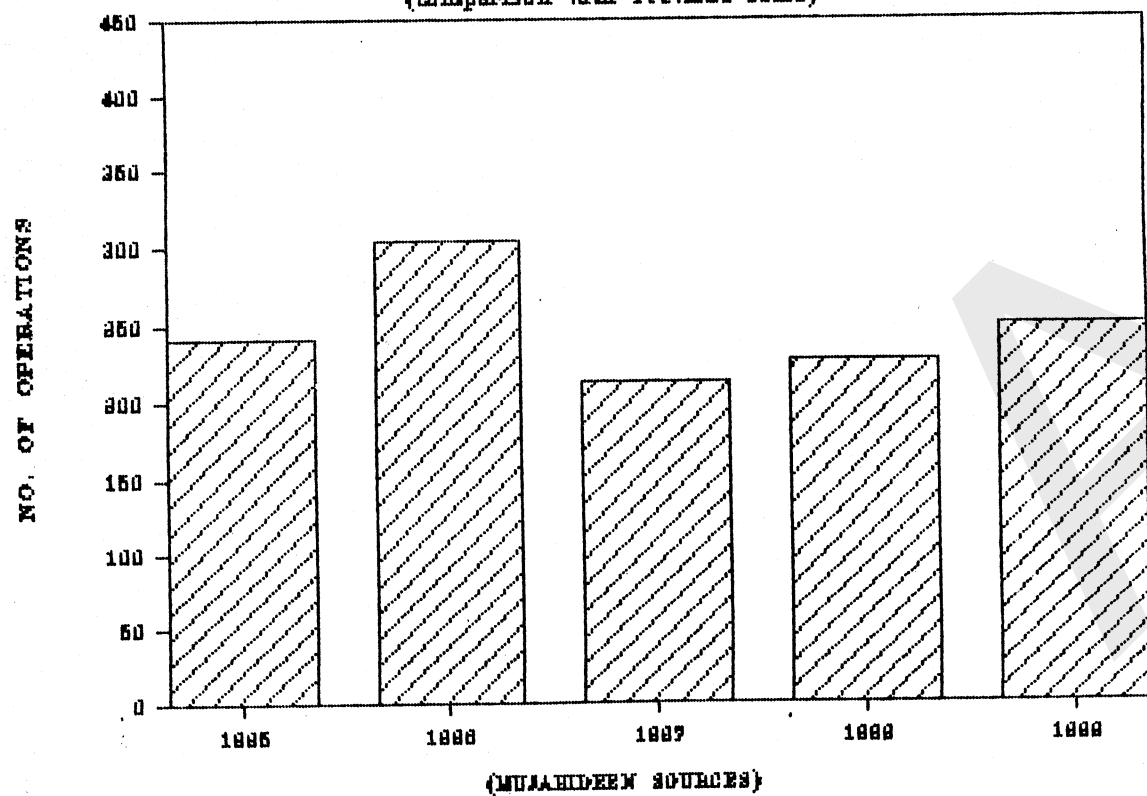
## APPENDIX-B

**COMPARATIVE DATA WITH PREVIOUS YEARS**  
(Muj Sources)

| Month    |      | Mujahideen Operations | Soviet-Kabul Operations | Total Engagements |
|----------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| February | 1989 | 190                   | 60                      | 250               |
| February | 1988 | 157                   | 69                      | 226               |
| February | 1987 | 177                   | 35                      | 212               |
| February | 1986 | 242                   | 62                      | 304               |
| February | 1985 | 171                   | 70                      | 241               |

### TOTAL MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FEBRUARY

(Comparison with Previous Years)



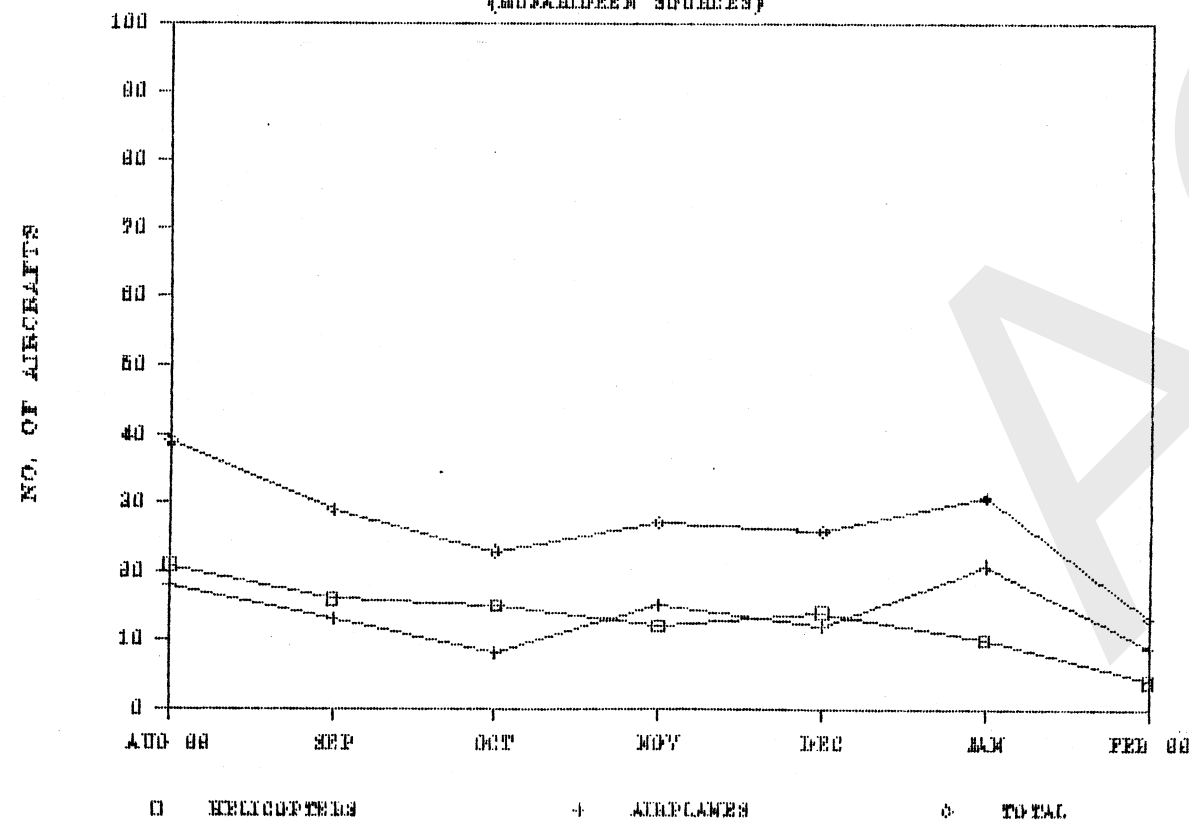
# APPENDIX-10

## SOVIET KABUL AIRLOSSES IN LAST SEVEN MONTHS

| Month     |      | Helicopters | Aeroplanes | Total |
|-----------|------|-------------|------------|-------|
| February  | 1989 | 4           | 9          | 13    |
| January   | 1989 | 10          | 21         | 31    |
| December  | 1988 | 14          | 12         | 26    |
| November  | 1988 | 12          | 15         | 27    |
| October   | 1988 | 15          | 8          | 23    |
| September | 1988 | 16          | 13         | 29    |
| August    | 1988 | 21          | 18         | 39    |
| Total:    |      | 92          | 96         | 188   |

## AIR LOSSES IN LAST SEVEN MONTHS

(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)



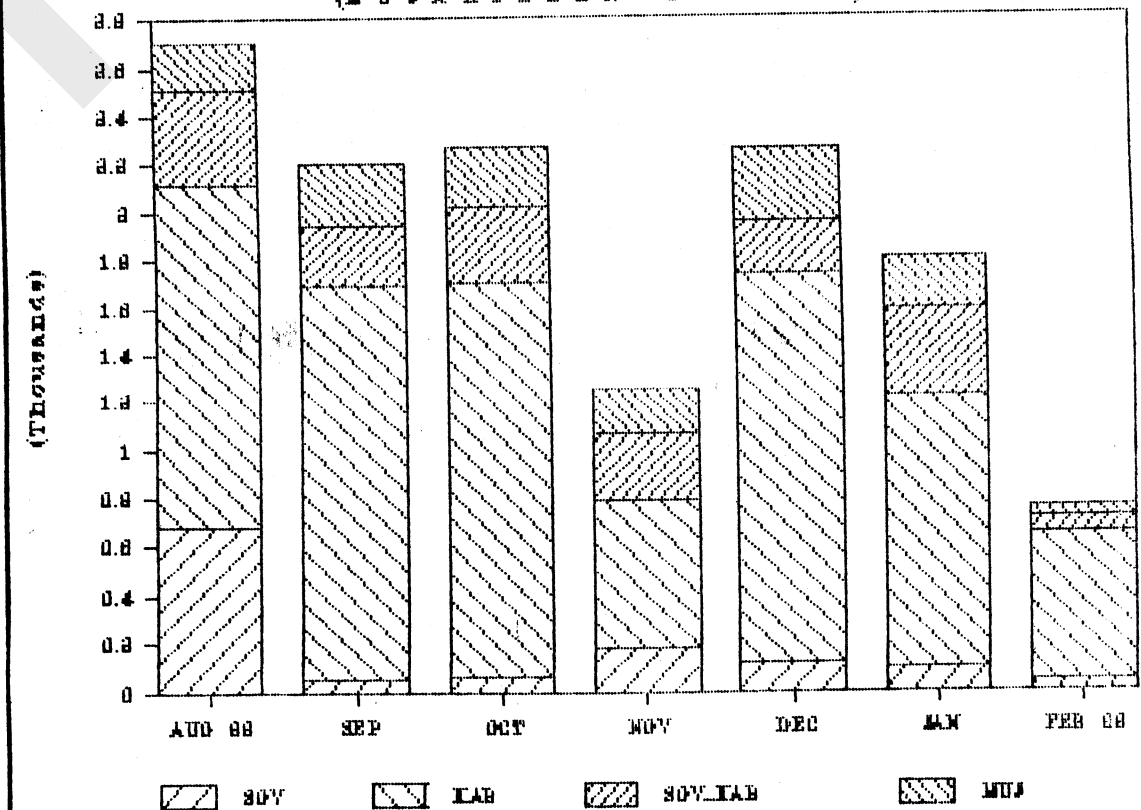
# APPENDIX-11

## HUMAN LOSSES IN LAST SEVEN MONTHS

| Month     |      | Soviet Troops Killed | Kabuli Troops Killed | Soviet-Kabul Unidentifiable Killed | Mujahideen Killed | Total |
|-----------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| February  | 1989 | 35                   | 620                  | 61                                 | 47                | 763   |
| January   | 1989 | 91                   | 1124                 | 365                                | 222               | 1802  |
| December  | 1988 | 113                  | 1625                 | 212                                | 311               | 2261  |
| November  | 1988 | 180                  | 617                  | 268                                | 184               | 1249  |
| October   | 1988 | 62                   | 1643                 | 320                                | 250               | 2275  |
| September | 1988 | 48                   | 1644                 | 253                                | 262               | 2207  |
| August    | 1988 | 685                  | 1431                 | 393                                | 198               | 2707  |
| Total:    |      | 1214                 | 8704                 | 1872                               | 1474              | 13264 |

## HUMAN LOSSES IN LAST SEVEN MONTHS

(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)



APPENDIX-12

VIOLATIONS OF PAKISTAN TERRITORIES BY  
SOVIET KABUL ARTILLERY IN FEBRUARY 1989

| DATE | LOCATIONS | CASUALTIES |   | NO OF<br>SHELLS<br>FIRED | SOURCE |
|------|-----------|------------|---|--------------------------|--------|
|      |           | K          | W |                          |        |

No incident was reported in the reporting month of February 1989.

COMPARATIVE DATA WITH LAST SIX MONTHS

| Month     |      | Total/Incidents | Casualties |         |
|-----------|------|-----------------|------------|---------|
|           |      |                 | Killed     | Wounded |
| February  | 1989 | -               | -          | -       |
| January   | 1989 | 1               | 1          | -       |
| December  | 1988 | 0               | -          | -       |
| November  | 1988 | 5               | 16         | 24      |
| October   | 1988 | 0               | 0          | 0       |
| September | 1988 | 1               | 12         | 15      |
| August    | 1988 | 3               | 1          | -       |
| TOTAL     |      | 10              | 30         | 39      |

APPENDIX-13

VIOLATIONS OF PAKISTAN AIRSPACE BY SOVIET KABUL  
AIRCRAFT (FEBRUARY 1989)

| DATE<br>(1989)     | LOCATIONS  | NO OF AC<br>INTRUDED | NO OF<br>BOMBS<br>DROPPED | CASUALTIES |   | SOURCE           |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|---|------------------|
|                    |            |                      |                           | K          | W |                  |
| 03-02              | Miran Shah | 1                    | -                         | -          | - | PT               |
| 18-02              | Chaman     | 2                    | -                         | -          | - | Radio-<br>Tehran |
| Total: 2 Incidents |            | 3                    | -                         | -          | - | -                |

COMPARATIVE DATA WITH LAST SIX MONTHS

| Months    |      | Total<br>Incidents | Casualties |         |
|-----------|------|--------------------|------------|---------|
|           |      |                    | Killed     | Wounded |
| February  | 1989 | 2                  | -          | -       |
| January   | 1989 | -                  | -          | -       |
| December  | 1988 | 1                  | -          | -       |
| November  | 1988 | 3                  | 2          | 1       |
| October   | 1988 | 6                  | -          | -       |
| September | 1988 | 8                  | 23         | 56      |
| August    | 1988 | 5                  | 12         | 16      |
| Total     |      | 25                 | 37         | 73      |

# APPENDIX-2

## ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1989 SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

### Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses:

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Losses:  |      |
| Killed   | 1321 |
| Wounded  | 465  |
| Captured | 26   |

|            |              |     |                                                                                                          |
|------------|--------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RETURNEES: | Civilian     | 630 | (Those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance, and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks). |
|            | Refugees     |     |                                                                                                          |
|            | Armed Men    |     |                                                                                                          |
|            | Surrendering | 107 |                                                                                                          |

### Material Losses:

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| Missiles               | 27    |
| Hideouts               | 260   |
| Mortars                | 36    |
| Boxes of Doshka Shells | 31    |
| Quantities of bullets  | 17000 |
| Recoilless Guns        | 15    |
| Vehicles               | 5     |
| LMGs                   | 8     |
| HGs                    | 583   |
| ZKs                    | 12    |
| Assorted Shells        | 5532  |
| Cartridges             | 2000  |
| Dshks                  | 40    |
| Rocket Launchers       | 71    |
| Kalashnikovs           | 1223  |
| Assorted Weapons       | 184   |
| Explosives             | 12 kg |
| Munition Depots        | 13    |
| Boxes of ammunition    | 184   |
| Mines (Misc)           | 250   |

### Losses inflicted by counter revolutionary elements:

#### Human Losses

|         |     |                       |
|---------|-----|-----------------------|
| Killed  | 121 | (Including 36 troops) |
| Wounded | 187 | (Including 55 troops) |

#### Material Losses

|          |   |                   |   |              |   |
|----------|---|-------------------|---|--------------|---|
| Aircraft | 1 | HMG               | 1 | Kalashnikovs | 2 |
| Hospital | 1 | School            | 1 | Mosques      | 3 |
| Vehicle  | 2 | (laden with arms) |   |              |   |

# APPENDIX-3

## PROVINCE-WISE ENGAGEMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1989 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

| Provinces          | Total Engagements | Provincial Capital | Engagements Inside City | Vicinity of City |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Bordering Pakistan |                   |                    |                         |                  |
| Nimruz             | -                 | Zaranj             | -                       | -                |
| Hilmand            | 5                 | Lashkargah         | 1                       | 2                |
| Qandahar           | 33                | Qandahar           | 4                       | 11               |
| Zabul              | 1                 | Kalat Gilzai       | 1                       | -                |
| Ghazni             | 7                 | Ghazni             | 4                       | -                |
| Paktika            | -                 | Sharna             | -                       | -                |
| Paktiya            | 25                | Gardez             | -                       | -                |
| Ningarhar          | 43                | Jalalabad          | 12                      | 13               |
| Kunar              | -                 | Chagha Sarai       | -                       | -                |
| Nooristan          | -                 | Godwal             | -                       | -                |
| Bordering USSR     |                   |                    |                         |                  |
| Badakhshan         | -                 | Faizabad           | -                       | -                |
| Takhar             | 8                 | Taloqan            | -                       | -                |
| Kunduz             | -                 | Kunduz             | -                       | -                |
| Baghlan            | 33                | Baghlan            | 1                       | 6                |
| Samangan           | -                 | Samangan           | -                       | -                |
| Balkh              | 1                 | Mazar Sharif       | -                       | -                |
| Jozjan             | -                 | Shebergan          | -                       | -                |
| Saripul            | -                 | Saripul            | -                       | -                |
| Faryab             | 1                 | Maimana            | 1                       | -                |
| Badghis            | 3                 | Qala Nau           | 1                       | 2                |
| Bordering Iran     |                   |                    |                         |                  |
| Herat              | 15                | Herat              | 1                       | 1                |
| Farah              | 6                 | Farah              | -                       | 2                |
| (Nimruz)           | -                 | (Zaranj)           | -                       | -                |
| Central Provinces  |                   |                    |                         |                  |
| Bamiyan            | -                 | Bamiyan            | -                       | -                |
| Ghor               | 1                 | Chaghcharan        | -                       | -                |
| Uruzgan            | 8                 | Tarin Kot          | 4                       | 1                |
| Kabul and Adjacent |                   |                    |                         |                  |
| Kabul              | 15                | Kabul              | 9                       | -                |
| Parwan             | 30                | Charikar           | 7                       | 2                |
| Kapisa             | 14                | Mahmud-i-Raqi      | -                       | -                |
| Laghman            | 1                 | Mehtarlam          | -                       | -                |
| Logar              | -                 | Pule Alam          | -                       | -                |
| Wardak             | -                 | Koteasro           | -                       | -                |
| TOTAL              | 250               |                    | 46                      | 40               |

# APPENDIX-14

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN (FEBRUARY , 1989)

| DATE<br>1989 | NO OF BOMBS<br>EXPLODED | CASUALTIES<br>K | W  | CULPRITS<br>ARRESTED | LOCATION     | SOURCE |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----|----------------------|--------------|--------|
| 02-02        | 1                       | -               | 3  | -                    | Shikarpur    | DN     |
| 06-02        | 1                       | 3               | 5  | -                    | Quetta       | DN     |
| 10-02        | 1                       | 11              | 4  | -                    | Bajor Agency | NTN    |
| 14-02        | 1                       | -               | -  | 2                    | Khairpur     | NTN    |
| 16-02        | 1                       | -               | 4  | 1                    | Peshawar     | DN     |
| 23-02        | 1                       | -               | 1  | -                    | Parachinar   | FP     |
| 27-02        | 1                       | 1               | -  | -                    | Karachi      | FP     |
| TOTAL        | 7                       | 15              | 17 | 2                    | --           |        |
| 7 Incidents  |                         |                 |    |                      |              |        |

## COMPARATIVE DATA WITH LAST SIX MONTHS

| Months    |      | Total<br>Incidents | Casualties<br>Killed | Wounded |
|-----------|------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| February  | 1989 | 7                  | 15                   | 17      |
| January   | 1989 | 9                  | 11                   | 24      |
| December  | 1988 | 5                  | 3                    | 9       |
| November  | 1988 | 10                 | -                    | 7       |
| October   | 1988 | 27                 | 21                   | 71      |
| September | 1988 | 18                 | 1                    | 65      |
| August    | 1988 | 13                 | 17                   | 29      |
| Total     |      | 89                 | 68                   | 222     |

# APPENDIX-15

(Map of Afghanistan)

Provinces = 31

## MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES:

Conflict reported during February 1989 in 19 Provinces. Provinces from where no war report received: Nimroz, Paktika, Kunar, Nuristan, Badakshan, Kunduz, Samangan, Jozjan, Sarepul, Bamiyan, Logar and Wardak.

## RADIO KABUL:

Conflict reported during January 1989 in 22 Provinces. Provinces from where no war report recieved: Nimroz, Paktika, Kunar, Nuristan, Takhar, Sarepul, Badghis, Bamiyan and Ghor.

## NOTE

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporations covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Kabul New Times, and FBIS Daily Reports covering Soviet-Kabul sources.

Primary sources for news report from Mujahideen include: IUAM Handouts, Al-Bunyan News Service, the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, ANA despatches, the Afghan Media Resource Centre and Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the International Media, and research papers and writing of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Provincewise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

## PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during February 1-28, 1989. The Appendices also incorporate January, 1989 incidents reported in February, 1989.



# APPENDIX-4

## MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN FEBRUARY 1989 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

|                    | Mujahideen<br>Mobile<br>Targets | Mujahideen<br>Immobile<br>Targets | Soviet-Kabul<br>Operations |        | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|
|                    |                                 |                                   | Air                        | Ground |       |
| Bordering Pakistan |                                 |                                   |                            |        |       |
| Nimruz             | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Hilmand            | 1                               | 4                                 | -                          | -      | 5     |
| Qandahar           | 10                              | 13                                | 7                          | 3      | 33    |
| Zabul              | -                               | 1                                 | -                          | -      | 1     |
| Ghazni             | -                               | 7                                 | -                          | -      | 7     |
| Paktika            | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Paktiya            | 5                               | 15                                | 1                          | 4      | 25    |
| Ningarhar          | 13                              | 15                                | 12                         | 3      | 43    |
| Kunar              | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Nuristan           | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Bordering USSR     |                                 |                                   |                            |        |       |
| Badakhshan         | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Takhar             | 1                               | 7                                 | -                          | -      | 8     |
| Kunduz             | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Baghlan            | 11                              | 17                                | 3                          | 2      | 33    |
| Samangan           | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Balkh              | 1                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | 1     |
| Jozjan             | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Sari-Pul           | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Faryab             | 1                               | 2                                 | -                          | -      | 1     |
| Badghis            | 1                               | 2                                 | -                          | -      | 3     |
| Bordering Iran     |                                 |                                   |                            |        |       |
| Herat              | 1                               | 13                                | 1                          | -      | 15    |
| Farah              | -                               | 6                                 | -                          | -      | 6     |
| (Nimruz)           |                                 |                                   |                            |        |       |
| Central Provinces  |                                 |                                   |                            |        |       |
| Bamiyan            | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Ghor               | -                               | 1                                 | -                          | -      | 1     |
| Uruzgan            | 2                               | 5                                 | 1                          | -      | 8     |
| Kabul and Adjacent |                                 |                                   |                            |        |       |
| Kabul              | 3                               | 7                                 | -                          | 5      | 15    |
| Parwan             | 10                              | 16                                | 2                          | 2      | 30    |
| Kapisa             | -                               | -                                 | 3                          | 11     | 14    |
| Laghman            | 1                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | 1     |
| Logar              | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| Wardak             | -                               | -                                 | -                          | -      | -     |
| TOTAL:             | 61                              | 129                               | 30                         | 30     | 250   |

# APPENDIX-5

## PROVINCE WISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN FEBRUARY 1989 (RADIO KABUL)

| Provinces          | Soviet-<br>Kabul<br>Operations | Counter-<br>revolut-<br>ionaries'<br>Actions | Returnees | Armed-<br>men<br>Surrendered |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Bordering Pakistan |                                |                                              |           |                              |
| Nimruz             | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Hilmand            | 1                              | 5                                            | -         | -                            |
| Qandahar           | 20                             | 12                                           | 103       | 26                           |
| Zabul              | 1                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Ghazni             | -                              | 5                                            | -         | -                            |
| Paktika            | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Paktiya            | 2                              | 28                                           | -         | -                            |
| Ningarhar          | 12                             | 26                                           | -         | -                            |
| Kunar              | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Nuristan           | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Bordering USSR     |                                |                                              |           |                              |
| Badakhshan         | 1                              | 1                                            | -         | -                            |
| Takhar             | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Kunduz             | 2                              | 1                                            | -         | 40                           |
| Baghlan            | 3                              | 2                                            | -         | -                            |
| Samangan           | 1                              | 1                                            | -         | -                            |
| Balkh              | 2                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Jozjan             | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Faryab             | -                              | 3                                            | -         | 27                           |
| Sarepul            | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Badghis            | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Bordering Iran     |                                |                                              |           |                              |
| Herat              | 13                             | 11                                           | 447       | -                            |
| Farah              | 1                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| (Nimruz)           | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Central Provinces  |                                |                                              |           |                              |
| Bamiyan            | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Ghor               | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Uruzgan            | 1                              | 1                                            | -         | -                            |
| Kabul and Adjacent |                                |                                              |           |                              |
| Kabul              | 22                             | 28                                           | -         | -                            |
| Parwan             | 26                             | 8                                            | -         | -                            |
| Kapisa             | -                              | -                                            | -         | -                            |
| Laghman            | 5                              | 3                                            | -         | -                            |
| Logar              | -                              | 13                                           | -         | 10                           |
| Wardak             | -                              | 8                                            | -         | -                            |
| TOTAL:             | 113                            | 156                                          | 630       | 107                          |

## APPENDIX-6

AFGHAN CIVILIAN HUMAN AND  
MATERIAL LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1989

(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

| PROVINCES           | LOCATION      | CASUALTIES |     | DATE     |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|-----|----------|
|                     |               | K          | W   |          |
| Qandahar            | Panjwai       | 25         | 100 | 27-01-89 |
| Qandahar            | Dand          | 25         | 100 | 11-01-89 |
| Qandahar            | Qandahar      | 12         | -   | 28-01-89 |
| Qandarhar           | Qandahar      | 90         | 300 | 30-01-89 |
| Ningarhar           | Kama          | 10         | 15  | 10-02-89 |
| Ningarhar           | Nazian        | 7          | -   | 11-01-89 |
| Baghlan             | Khost-e-Fring | 6          | -   | 10-02-89 |
| Baghlan             | Baghlan       | -          | -   | 14-02-89 |
| Herat               | Khawaja Qila  | 50         | 36  | 09-02-89 |
| Kabul               | Kabul         | -          | 16  | 14-01-89 |
| Kabul               | Kabul         | 1          | -   | 14-01-89 |
| Kabul               | Shar-e-Nau    | 3          | 4   | 14-01-89 |
| Kabul               | Kabul         | 3          | -   | 18-01-89 |
| Kabul               | Kabul         | 8          | -   | 15-02-89 |
| Parwan              | Salang Valley | 80         | -   | 26-01-89 |
| Kapisa              | Khench        | -          | -   | 25-01-89 |
| Total: 16 Incidents |               | 390        | 571 | -        |

Note:- During the reporting month three houses and tow buses were destroyed and several Cattles were killed by aerial bomberdments in, Baghlan and Parwan Provinces.

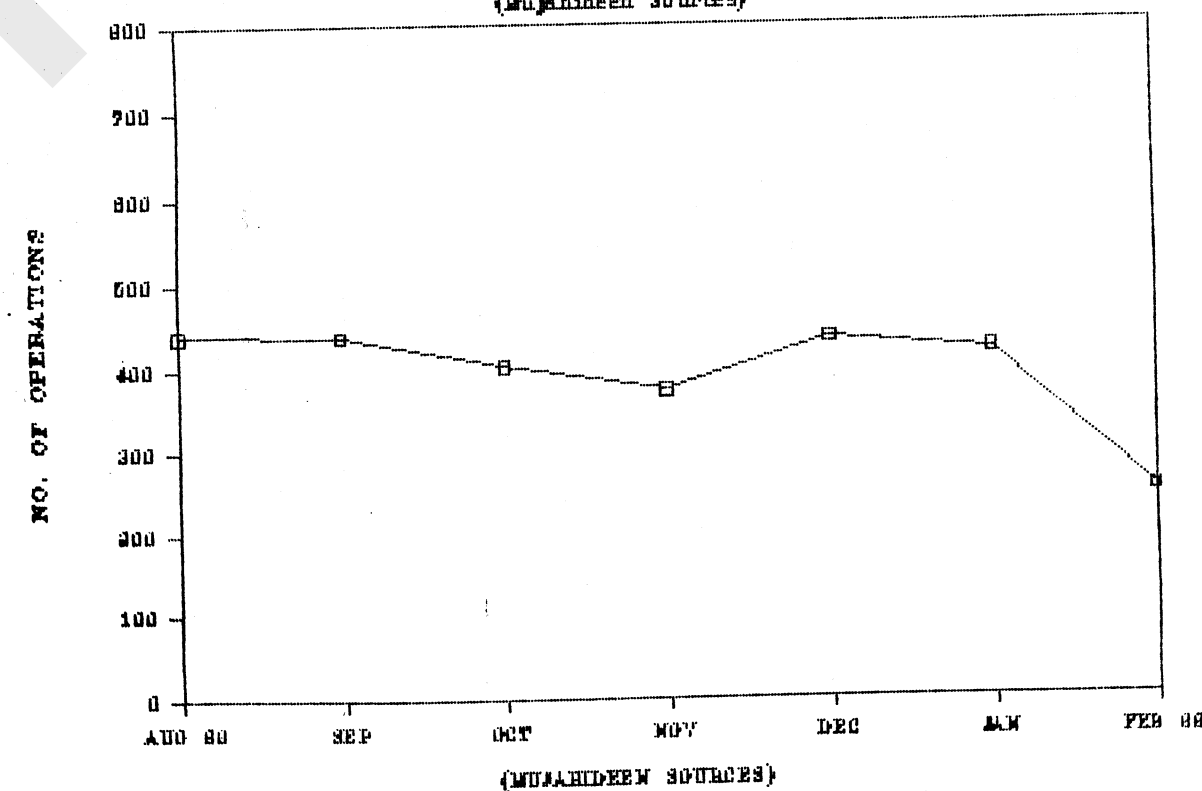
## APPENDIX-7

TOTAL MILITARY OPERATIONS  
COMPARATIVE DATA WITH LAST SIX MONTHS (FEBRUARY, 1989).

| Month     |      | Mujahideen Operations | Soviet-Kabul Operations | Total Engagements |
|-----------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| February  | 1989 | 190                   | 60                      | 250               |
| January   | 1989 | 281                   | 139                     | 420               |
| December  | 1988 | 314                   | 121                     | 435               |
| November  | 1988 | 266                   | 108                     | 374               |
| October   | 1988 | 338                   | 64                      | 402               |
| September | 1988 | 309                   | 129                     | 438               |
| August    | 1988 | 350                   | 89                      | 439               |
| TOTAL     |      | 2049                  | 710                     | 2759              |

## TOTAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

(Mujahideen Sources)



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**FAZAL-UR-RAHMAN**

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